

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	About FRIDAY, 18th September.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. F. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 23rd September.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"ZITEN" Capt. F. Prosch	About WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	THURSDAY, Noon, 8th October.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of October.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	CALEDONNIEN	Martin	28th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	29th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIE	Broc	12th Oct., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	VILLE DE LA Ciotat	Barillon	13th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA TO HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER.

PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 Days.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

1 OUESANT 17th Sept.	1 CEVLAN 26th Nov.
* AMIRAL OLRV 12th Oct.	1 OORSE 11th Jan., 1909

1 New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement; 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP

COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These Steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILARATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.	Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for docking quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand; (plates and angles) all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 15 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA	Second half Sept.
TJILWONG	JAVA	Second half Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 7th September, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES-HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents: Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

EYES.



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,

21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 19, Beaufort Street, 100, Nanjing Road.

Hongkong, 4th March 1908.

MODERN PRESS AND PARTY IN CHINA.

JOURNALISM AND REFORM.

The Press of China is the ablest and most versatile in Asia, says a writer in the *Grenzboten* (Leipzig). The national parties which it represents are principally concerned with China's foreign relations. Shall China remain as she is, or be modernised? Is she to be modernised on European or on Japanese lines? These are the questions that draw the party division in China. Japan controls a large section of the press. There is actually a Japanese Imperial organ circulated in the Flowery Kingdom. Japan professes to regard the consolidation of the yellow races as the great object which is to benefit both of them by giving them a worldwide predominance. The writer in the *Grenzboten* credits Japan with shrewdness and craft in the way in which she is influencing opinion through the newspapers of her vaster neighbour.

But from whatever points of view these facts are to be regarded the growth of political party spirit and of partisan journalism in China is one of the most striking phenomena of modern history. Like everything else in the Flowery Land, things somehow seem to be contrary to what exists elsewhere. For instance, the number of newspapers has recently decreased, although their character has undergone a change. At one time, we are told, there were as many as two hundred and fifty in circulation. But the Government persecuted too many of the radical and reform journals "with fire and sword" that the number quickly sank. A "progressive" editor in Peking was flogged to death in 1903. This, however, has not saved the Government from making some sort of a compromise with the spirit of advancement. Of the Chinese papers and the parties they represent the *Grenzboten* remarks:

"Of course the tendency of individual journals is to direct the party to which their readers belong. It is, however, denied to the 'Old Party,' from which the Boxer movement of 1900 sprang, to enjoy a special native organ of their own, nor is this privilege allowed to the party opposed to foreigners by a Government which is invariable to foreigners. This deficiency is, however, made up by Japanese enterprise. The anti-foreign party advances under a banner bearing the device 'China for the Chinese,' and is represented by the journal *Shun-tien-shi-pan* published in Peking, entirely under Japanese management. This paper, which is altogether inspired from Japan, advocates the reform of the East and the promotion of China's foreign commerce. It goes without saying that this journal looks at Chinese affairs through Japanese spectacles. A like tendency appears in the *News Bringer*, of Tientsin, also edited by Japanese and representing the interests of the Chinese Stock Exchange. But the paper which best represents high finance in China is *Hsin-tsen-pan*, published in Shanghai."

So much for the "Old Party," which is directed by papers almost entirely under Japanese management, for Japan, we are told, desires to keep China to herself under the cunning watchword of "China for the Chinese." The "New Party" is represented by other organs. The writer in the *Grenzboten* remarks: "The so-called New Party has two distinct sections. The 'Western' wing desires the modernisation of China through direct European influences. The 'Eastern' wing inclines to advance under the auspices of Japan, and thus to establish the universal domination of the yellow race. The 'Eastern' have as their organ—a newspaper founded by the Emperor of Japan, the *Tung-wen-hui-pan* (Shanghai). This journal relies upon the common alphabet of China and Japan and upon the common origin of the yellow races for its influence. Its articles are bright and progressive in tone, and it is highly popular. The 'Westerns' also have their organ, the *Shen-pun* (Shanghai). This journal is friendly to Europe and was actually founded by an Englishman. There is also a non-partisan journal published in Tientsin by Chinese Christians and French missionaries which works in harmony with the views of the New Party."

China has also its sensational press. The *Sai-pan* (Tientsin) is the *Town Topics* of the East and abounds in military and official titillate and scandal. The organ of feminism which is circulated in China, the *Hin-ming-hui-pan*, is really published in Japan, and advocates many reforms in the law courts and in education, as well as in the wretched condition of women in China. Of the miscellaneous journalism which makes the serial literature of the country almost as complete as that of any Western land this writer remarks:

"Besides the leading party organs which are published in Shanghai, the journalistic metropolis, there are a vast number of papers more or less moral or immoral, appearing. There are monthly, and agricultural papers, and a certain journal which claims to be official and is friendly to foreigners. There is a Christian religious organ for the young. There are comic and dramatic papers. Last, and not least there is a dainty little sheet for the elegant. Its name may be translated as *The Journal of Spring Flowers and Moonlight*, and its motto is 'Pleasure and Love.'"

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Underwritten and Licensed.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1908.

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the YEE HING COMPANY, of 35, Queen's Road West, Victoria, Hongkong, have, on the 18th day of May, 1908, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—A representation of a Flying Stork; the whole representation is surrounded by a border on the outside of which is a Chinese character (鴻) "Hok" meaning "Stork", underneath the whole are the words in English "Yee Hing" in the name of the YEE HING COMPANY, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith, in respect of the following goods:—

TOBACCO, whether manufactured or un-manufactured, in class 45.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the Undersecretary, 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

Dated the 15th day of July, 1908.

REGINALD HARDING,

Solicitor for the Applicants.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALBERTO DEMME, BANZETT, have, on the 17th day of June, 1908, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—A flag flying from a flagstaff divided into four sections by the lines drawn from the corners and meeting in a square in the centre. On the flag are the letters C. B. & Co. Above the flag are the Chinese characters (藍旗) meaning "Blue Flag" and the words is surrounded by a scroll upon which are the words "Blue Flag".

in the name of CRUZ HASTO & Co., who claim to be the sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the applicant forthwith in respect of FLOUR in Class 42.

A Facsimile can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 16th day of July, 1908.

WILKINSON & GRIST,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly of COLONIAL and OVER-SEA'S MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 81, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.

Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,

81, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask or Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag or Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeux and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every thing hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a

highly short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing infections, the charges, which cause irreparable harm by laying the foundation of

irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much used, and to supply necessary nourishment, and for the destruction of inferior teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 2 is for

time, dispelling, and all diseases, such as rheumatism, liver of bilious secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, and all diseases for which it has been too much used, and to supply necessary nourishment, and for the destruction of inferior teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION No. 3 is for

time, dispelling, and all diseases, such as rheumatism, liver of bilious secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, and all diseases for which it has been too much used, and to supply necessary nourishment, and for the destruction of inferior teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other remedies have failed.

THERAPION

can be obtained by principal

on the world, price 1/6 per box, 3/6 per box, 6/6 per box, 12/6 per box, 24/6 per box, 48/6 per box, 96/6 per box, 192/6 per box, 384/6 per box, 768/6 per box, 1536/6 per box, 3072/6 per box, 6144/6 per box, 12288/6 per box, 24576/6 per box, 49152/6 per box, 98304/6 per box, 196608/6 per box, 393216/6 per box, 786432/6 per box, 1572864/6 per box, 3145728/6 per box, 6291456/6 per box, 12582912/6 per box, 25165824/6 per box, 50331648/6 per box, 100663296/6 per box, 201326592/6 per box, 402653184/6 per box, 805306368/6 per box, 1610612736/6 per box, 3221225472/6 per box, 6442450944/6 per box, 12884901888/6 per box, 25769803776/6 per box, 51539607552/6 per box, 103079215104/6 per box, 206158430208/6 per box, 412316860416/6 per box, 824633720832/6 per box, 1649267441664/6 per box, 3298534883328/6 per box, 6597069766656/6 per box, 13194139533312/6 per box, 26388279066624/6 per box, 52776558133248/6 per box, 105553116266496/6 per box, 211106232532992/6 per box, 422212465065984/6 per box, 844424930131968/6 per box, 1688849860263936/6 per box, 3377699720527872/6 per box, 6755399441055744/6 per box, 13510798882111488/6 per box, 27021597764222976/6 per box, 54043195528445952/6 per box, 108086391056891904/6 per box, 216172782113783808/6 per box, 432345564227567616/6 per box, 864691128455135232/6 per box, 1729382256910270464/6 per box, 3458764513820540928/6 per box, 6917529027641081856/6 per box, 13835058055282163712/6 per box, 27670116110564327424/6 per box, 55340232221128654848/6 per box, 110680464442257309696/6 per box, 221360928884514619392/6 per box, 442721857769029238784/6 per box, 885443715538058477568/6 per box, 1770887431076116955136/6 per box, 3541774862152233910272/6 per box, 7083549724304467820544/6 per box, 14167099448608935641088/6 per box, 28334198897217871282176/6 per box, 56668397794435742564352/6 per box, 113336795588871485128704/6 per box, 226673591177742970257408/6 per box, 453347182355485940514816/6 per box, 906694364710971881029632/6 per box, 1813388729421943762059264/6 per box, 3626777458843887524118528/6 per box, 7253554917687775048237056/6 per box, 14507109835375550096474112/6 per box, 29014219670751100192948224/6 per box, 58028439341502200385896448/6 per box, 116056878683004400771792896/6 per box, 232113757366008801543585792/6 per box, 464227514732017603087171584/6 per box, 9284

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

THIS WEEK.

First Consignment
of
Novelties
for
The Fall.

Fashions
of
To-day.

NEW GOODS
IN EVERY
DEPARTMENT.

Exclusive
New
Productions.

Prevailing
Styles
from
London
and
Paris.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1908. [59]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in St. George's Building (Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.'s Office) TOMORROW, the 17th September, at 5.30 P.M. Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [58]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1908.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LARRAIK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [807]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD, Acting Honorary Secretary. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. [809]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club Pavilion on MONDAY, the 28th September, at 5.15 P.M.

T. CHEE, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [840]

Intimations.

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),
6, QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,
SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH
BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN
ANCHOVIES, SARDELLS,
CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 22nd August 1908. [150]

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [144]

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

SPLENDID STOCK OF

FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN
VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN
BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID
from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,
Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS
and JACKETS.

Samples on application, Consign-
ports orders carefully executed.
Messrs. and Messrs. 1908. [160]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1911. [110]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SCHEME OF RETRENCHMENT.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has been considering a scheme of retrenchment and the result is expected to be announced shortly, says the *Japan Chronicle*. First of all the Ujina branch will be discontinued and an agent appointed. The staff of the Osaka and Kobe branch offices will be reduced as well as that of the head office, and a less number of freight clerks and others will be employed on steamers. We understand that the crews on the steamers of the company's fleet exceed 2,500 in number in all, and if they are reduced by 10 per cent, as was done in the case of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other companies, over two hundred men will be discharged and added to the number out of employment, but a saving to the company will be effected of about ¥50,000 a year. But no alteration will be made in the steam services, either foreign or coasting, in consideration of the relations with the Government and the various ports. The net profit earned by the company for July last amounted to ¥120,000, and that for last month to ¥61,000, showing an increase of some ¥40,000 each month as compared with the corresponding periods of last year, but it is pointed out that allowing for the increase in the tonnage of steamers, the result is equivalent to a decrease of the net profit.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st September.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.	1907.	1908.
Tyiam... { overflow } { overflow }		
Tyiam by wash... { overflow } { overflow }		
Tyiam intermediate... { overflow } { overflow }		
Pokfulum... { overflow } { overflow }		
Wong-nai-chung... { overflow } { overflow }		

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1907.	1908.
Tyiam	384,800,000	384,800,000
Tyiam by wash	19,743,000	22,366,000
Tyiam intermediate	195,914,000	195,914,000
Pokfulum	61,000,000	66,000,000
Wong-nai-chung	29,812,000	30,337,000

Total..... 500,360,000 599,417,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of August.

	1907.	1908.
Consumption	44,999,000	150,045,000 gallons
Estimated population	205,410	207,210
Consumption per head per day.....	22.7	23.3 gallons

Constant supply in all districts in both years during August.

The return of consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Beds are in progress.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir... { 36' 6" below }		
overflow		

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir... { 77,100,000 gallons }		
Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of August:		

	1907.	1908.
Consumption	21,845,000	26,932,000 gallons
Estimated population	79,300	48,100
Consumption per head per day.....	8.8	10.3 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The committee has the pleasure to present its fifth annual report.

The number of clubs entered for the shield competition was nine, being one more than the previous season. The clubs entered were as follows:—Craigengower, Royal Garrison Artillery, Telegraphs, Kowloon, Civil Service, Police, Hongkong "A", 3rd Middlesex Regt., and Departmental Corps.

The shield was won by the Craigengower Cricket Club (the runners-up in the previous two seasons) with a percentage of 57.14 for the 16 matches played, of which 11 were won, 3 lost and 2 drawn (total points 8).

In the past season the system of scoring was altered from 3 points for a win and 1 point for a draw to plus 1 for a win and minus 1 for a loss, while no point was reckoned for a draw. This latter was found very practicable and an improvement on the old method.

The annual match between the Hongkong Cricket Club and a combined League team was played on Christmas and Boxing Day.

The League for the first time played XI instead of XV men. The match resulted in an easy win for the Club.

On 22nd January a return match was played, in which the Club was again victorious.

The accounts show a credit balance of \$3873.

The shield and medals were kindly presented to the successful team at an "At Home" on their ground by Mrs. Braidwood, wife of the vice-president, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hancock, wife of the president.

The annual general meeting will be held in St. George's Building (Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co.'s office) on Thursday, the 17th September, 1908, at 5.30 p.m.

A. E. ASGER,
Hon. Secy. and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 17th September, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice-House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS and MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, SIDEBOARD, and DINNER WAGGONS with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, DOUBLE TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, FINESTIN CARPETS and RUGS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [836]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
FRIDAY,
the 18th September, 1908, at 5.30 P.M., off

Ab King's Slipway, Wanchai,
The Cruiser Yacht
"DASWIN,"

recently thoroughly overhauled. Length 42 feet, Beam 12 feet 6 inch, Depth 4 feet. Iron Keel and Ballast and is fitted with Lockers in place of Bunks, Room in Cabin for four Camp Beds. Quite fast and is a useful Shooting Boat.

TERMS:—As usual.
For further particulars, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [837]

Intimations.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [192]

RARE COPPER AND SILVER COINS.

FOR SALE.

A MOST Valuable, and Rare Collection of Ancient COINS consisting of those of the SASSANIAN, GREEK, GRACCO-BACTRIAN, INDO-SCYTHIAN, and EARLY HINDU DYNASTIES, THE SULTANS OF DELHI (including Pathan and Suri Kings) AND OF KASHMIR, THE MOGHUL EMPERORS, THE AMIRS OF AFGHANISTAN AND OF BUKHARA, THE SHAHS OF PERSIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF GREAT NUMISMATIC INTEREST, BEAUTY AND RARITY.

Apply to—
I. U. MIRZA,
Supreme Court,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908. [751]

Build and Design

Rubber Tyre

RICKSHAWS

Standard make or to

order.

STOCK ACCESSORIES

AND

REPAIRS OUTFIT.

DEPOT, KOWLOON.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW

ROOMS,

33-35, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

To Let.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 102, DES VOEUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [166]

TO LET.

"THE NEUK" No. 84, THE PEAK, fully furnished, Garden and Tennis Court with immediate possession.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH AND SETH,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1908. [824]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, at \$45 plus taxes per month.
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
A. RAYMOND,
C/o S. J. David & Co.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. [601]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [499]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [159]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarter.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [157]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).
Apply to—
THE COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [188]

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SILESTIA,"
Captain von Hoff, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1908. [835]

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Cordouan* and *Charente*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Rochefort*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 22nd September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 21st September, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1908. [14]

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUTZOW,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th of September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 20th of September, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1908. [8]

AMERICAN & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLYDE,"
Captain W. H. Lea, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1908. [829]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PERA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

or

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

RAINIER BEER

LIGHT, wholesome, and
invigorating'Undoubtedly the best Beer
brewed in America.'A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. [13]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

RUBBISHING RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$10 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

On September 10, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of C. O. BOJSEN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Joseph's Church, on the 16th September, WILLIAM, son of the late William Wobbeson, of Wishaw, Scotland, to ISABEL, daughter of William Imray, of Fort Augustus, Scotland. [84]

On September 3, 1908, at Shanghai, FREDERICK CHARLES FLACK, second son of C. W. Flack, of Cambridge, to MURIEL ALICE, youngest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James Gray.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1908.

WORK OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

Not for some considerable time have the proceedings at the Sanitary Board proved of so much general interest as they did yesterday. Usually the business is mainly confined to the filling up of wells, the number of rats caught and examined, the mortality statistics and kindred questions which are of little or no importance to the ordinary reader. Yesterday, however, the range of subjects included matters which affect the public as a whole. It is satisfactory to know that the Board is determined to deal drastically with cattle which are landed in Hongkong while suffering from rinderpest. The Colony has been put to much expense already in stamping out this disease when they are obviously too sick to be used at home, then no half measures should be employed. The President stated from his own experience in the New Territory that cattle were sent to Hongkong only when they were too ill to work or too

old. The farmers used Hongkong as a dumping ground. In that case the farmers should be made to understand that if they send diseased animals to this Colony they must suffer for their negligence, or, as was hinted, their criminal attempt to spread the disease among the stock in Hongkong. Mr. Shelton Hooper's motion to the effect that a standing committee be appointed to deal with cases of urgency concerning the arrival in the Colony of cattle infected with cattle plague; the committee to have power to order the immediate destruction without reference to a meeting of the Board, was, therefore, exceedingly *à propos*, and the other members did well to adopt it, particularly in view of the necessity for protecting the trade to Manila. With regard to the connection which exists between mosquitoes and malaria, we must confess that some curious opinions were expressed on the subject. For example, Mr. Humphreys seemed to think that the larvae of anopheles which convey malaria are only to be found on the upper levels, and that accordingly all the Government need do was to continue its work of draining nullahs. We had always been under the impression that mosquitoes bred in any stagnant water that might happen to be about, irrespective of the fact whether the water was lying in some back-yard in Queen's Road or at the Peak. It is possible that Mr. Humphreys has read that anopheles were bred in mountain streams, clear streams and their affluents, but we have never come across that statement in any scientific report, whereas we have read that the malaria-carrying mosquito was to be found in the vicinity of ponds and pools. As the Board is considering this question it may not be out of place to quote the report on the labours of Colonel W. C. Gorgas, who is in charge of the extremely malarial country through which the Panama Canal will pass. The report is summarised in the latest issue of the *Journal of Tropical Medicine* and deals with the remedial measures adopted to eradicate the pest. The routine method is to brush, drain, and oil the whole area of a town or camp and its surroundings to a distance of not less than 200 yards from the last house in the town or camp. The same rule applies to isolated houses or native towns, but outside of this area no attempt is made to control the mosquitoes, on the correct supposition that these normally do not fly such a distance. In the beginning the land is cleared by the removal of all brush, undergrowth, and grass; only shade and fruit trees are left, and these are thinned out to admit sunlight and free ventilation. Where possible, swamps and low land are filled in, the immense excavations at the Culabra cut furnishing abundant material. Then the whole area is drained to carry off the surface water or any constant flow from springs or seepage from the hills. This drainage is extended to all new work in the canal cut and to railroad work or dumps near settlements. The drainage is accomplished by subsoil drains, open ditches, and open concrete or stone and cement ditches. Drain tiling or cement ditches are made where possible, as they require very little care afterwards, while the open dirt ditches must be constantly cleaned and regraded to prevent "pocketing" and the consequent formation of breeding-pools for mosquitoes. In open dirt-ditches the algae will form in two or three days after cleaning, and to prevent this drip-cans are placed at the head of those ditches with a solution of sulphate of copper, 5 lb. to a barrel of 50 gallons of water. This is also used in all running streams after the removal of algae. Open ditches in which the water flows sluggishly have oil drip-cans at their heads. These oil drip-cans are raised 3 ft. above the water to give a wide spread to each drip, and are arranged to drop about twenty drops to the minute. The oil used is a rather heavy dark grade, which costs the department 4.34 dollars a barrel. About 3,200 barrels of oil were used within the last year. Here is an important point which may be commended to the attention of Mr. Humphreys: "All swamps, pools, or even temporary collections of water are oiled at least weekly, and in the rainy season oftener; this applies to the smallest collection of water, even animal tracks, ruts from waggon wheels, and crab-holes." If swamps and pools do not contain malaria mosquitoes, why treat them at short intervals? Another point which might be commended to the attention of the Sanitary Board relates to the valuable co-operation received from physicians. When any case of malaria occurs, the medical man in charge reports to the Sanitary Department and steps are taken to find out the source of infection and eradicate the breeding places. There is no reason why a somewhat similar system should not be adopted in Hongkong, although it would add vastly to the work of the sanitary officers. With reference to private houses it is ordained that all receptacles holding water must be screened or oiled. Water-barrels are screened by covering with a board with a small screened opening in the centre for the inflow. Below this board are two screened holes for overflow, and the water is drawn from a faucet at the bottom. Buckets

and pails in daily use in a household are not permitted to stand filled more than twenty-four hours. All tin cans, bottles, &c., must be buried. No gutters are allowed on houses. There is a daily inspection of all water receptacles, and weekly the inspector at the head of the station must make a personal inspection and report any receptacle found containing mosquito larvae. The second offence, after a warning, means the arrest and fine of the householder; it is scarcely likely that such a wholesale system would be adopted in Hongkong even if it were tolerated by residents, but the fact that it is in existence and has been responsible for the exceptional health of the canal workmen is worthy of note. The Board has decided to frame by-laws for the prevention of the breeding of anopheles on private premises; so we can only wait and learn what it is intended to do in the matter. Then the Board came to deal with the question of cats as plague preventers. We should like to know how the Department is to find out the best cats and kittens of a good rat-catching breed. If experiments are to be made we trust the performance of setting cats at rats will be given in public, because we are of opinion that it would beat cock-fighting. The show could take place on Sundays when people crave for innocent amusements, and, if necessary, there might be a small charge for admission. There might also be a pari-mutuel run for the benefit of sporting men, each cat and kitten having previously been fitted with an appropriate name and number to avoid disputes. Then we should realise that the Government is desirous of providing harmless pleasures for the inhabitants of Hongkong and the money taken at the gate would be extremely handy at this time when the finances of the Colony are so straitened. The Committee reported that "the Chinese seem fully to realise the benefit to be derived from keeping cats as a prevention of rat infestation, and that the increase of cats is very noticeable." We thoroughly endorse that last statement—the increase is noticeable, especially about 3 a.m. If cats can be trained to catch rats why could they not be trained in the theory of music also, the chief vocalist on the staff of the Sanitary Department being engaged to put in his spare time running up and down the scales to an audience of cats and kittens? There is another question: How many cats per individual member of the population should Hongkong have, and is there to be any punishment for failing to keep the felines? If a ratepayer declares that like Lord Roberts he has an unaccountable aversion to cats will he be sentenced to imprisonment in a cattery until he conquers his feeling? The subject is one of the deepest interest to one and all, particularly to sportsmen, because, as in the case of rabbits in Australia, it is possible that Hongkong may one day be overrun by the ferocious breeders and then organised battues will be the order of the day. Altogether the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday was one of the most interesting that we remember for some time past and if the members keep up to the level reached yesterday we may hope for brighter days in the future.

PROSPECT FOR BRITISH FIRMS IN CANTON.

Some time ago we quoted from the report of the Commissioner of Customs at Canton on the trade of that port in 1907, and now we have corroborative evidence of the growth of the Southern capital as a trade centre in the report written by Consul-General R. W. Mansfield. There is, of course, nothing new in the figures presented by Mr. Mansfield, seeing that they are in all probability obtained from the same source as those drawn up by the Commissioner of Customs. It is in the conclusions arrived at by the Consul-General and his observations generally that interest lies and certainly he is trenchant in his criticisms and sound in his views. To people resident in Hongkong the standpoint of the Consul-General will convey nothing very new but his suggestions should receive the attention of British manufacturers. He observes at the outset that in view of the extremely gloomy reports on the depression of trade in the neighbouring port of Hongkong, it comes as a surprise to find that the net trade of Canton for 1907 shows a very substantial increase. From £15,905,539 in 1906 it has risen to £16,857,730, and Mr. Mansfield explains that the increase is not in any way due to fluctuation in exchange as is often the case. As a matter of fact the average value of the Haikwan tael in which the Customs figures are given was 3s. 3d. in 1907, whereas in 1906 it was 3s. 3½d. Now, we are told, can it be attributed to the unhealthy inflation of the import trade caused by the failure of the rice crops and the consequent import of rice, for less rice by a value of £664,570 was imported than in 1906. The increase was entirely due to exports. The American financial panic demoralised trade, especially imports, but the Consul-General says that the full effect will not be seen until the report of 1908 is compiled. Coming to the general remarks of Mr. Mansfield, which form the most interesting part of his annual statement,

we find that he is in accord with our view that Canton is destined to become the great distributing port for South China, although he does not refer to it as the future rival of Hongkong, leaving that to be inferred. The trade of Canton has been expanding for years and "its great wealth and teeming population and the grand system of waterways in which it is situated have from the beginning indicated it as the great distributing centre of the Southern trade." He refers to the vast superiority of the Cantonese in intellect, business capacity and initiative over all the other natives of the country. Regarding the self-reliance of the Cantonese he observes: "China is now passing through a phase of her national existence in which her great desire is to dispense with the services of the foreigner and be all sufficient for her own wants. The desire is laudable enough, but she has still much to learn, and the future will teach her that when she has learned all that foreigners can teach there will still be many directions in which she can profitably exchange her surplus products and manufactures for those of foreign countries. This transition phase is much in evidence in Canton. Factories for the production with foreign machinery of singlets and socks, silk queue strings, Portland cement, glass, cigarettes, etc., and many other schemes for the production by machinery of other necessities are in the air." A reference is made to the expansion of trade which is certain to follow the completion of the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Kowloon railways and Mr. Mansfield makes a strong appeal to British manufacturers to take advantage of the demand which is apparent for modern labour-saving machines. At present the manufacturers at home confine themselves to circulars and catalogues and inquiries of their consuls for agents to push their wares. He remarks earnestly: "Such efforts I say emphatically are useless. The one and only method is to send out practical men to study the wants of the Chinese, explain the nature and capacity of their machines, quote definite laid down prices, and later on exhibit samples in actual work. Other nations are preparing to do this, and if the British manufacturer does not want to be left out in the cold he must follow suit. The Chinese, especially the Southerners, has in him the making of an excellent mechanic. I have often been astonished to observe how rapidly he assimilates the necessary knowledge for working and keeping in order the most complicated machines. The centres from which manufacturers should work on the above lines are Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton; and nowhere I believe are prospects brighter than in this city." But how often has the British manufacturer been told the same thing before and what advantage has he taken of the advice? He still seems to pin his faith to circulars and catalogues, which are probably disregarded by the recipients, and grudges the expense of sending out special representatives. For example it is possible that Great Britain would have secured an important share of the contracts for the supply of materials required for the construction of the Canton-Hankow railway had there been capable representatives of British manufacturers on the spot, but as it is the contracts have gone in most cases to foreign countries whose agents were not to be denied. In 1907 the value of the material imported for the railway amounted to £500,000 and it would be a lesson on the effects of commercial apathy to learn how much, or rather how little, of that sum was taken by British manufacturers. The Consul-General refers briefly to the unsatisfactory currency of Kwangtung, which he observes has interfered with the trade of Canton and also with that of Hongkong, which is inextricably mixed up with it. In concluding Mr. Mansfield finds some satisfaction in noting that one or two of the British firms at Canton have begun to pay some attention to the vast increasing trade in "audrics," both import and export, which has for many years been a speciality of the Germans. Among them he mentions haberdashery, cheap and imitation jewellery, mechanical toys and lead pencils, and says there are thousands of other items. The obstacle in the way of British merchants taking up this trade to any considerable extent is the large staff of clerks necessary to carry it on. It is certain, however, that it offers an opportunity for good business to the hard worker. It will be seen that the report views the rise of Canton as a trade emporium as a certainty and the only question is: Will British exporters rouse themselves from their lethargy? Unless they gain a footing now it is safe to say that they will find the entrance barred against them later on.

DANIEL ANTONIO SOARES, a lad, residing at 17, Mosque Street, was accused in the Police Court, to-day, of resisting and wilfully obstructing an Indian policeman while in the execution of his duty. It was stated that one of Soares' friends was arrested last night for breaking a street lamp. The policeman was removing him to the lock-up when Soares was alleged to have gone to his assistance, crying: "It was his duty, the prisoner to escape." The case was remanded until to-morrow, bail being allowed in £10.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The late M. Arthur Lazen, of the French Consular service, and who was Consul at Hongkong in the late sixties, has left £100,000 to the Paris Geographical Society.

FOR stealing a glass dish, valued at \$2, from 1, Bonham Road, the property of a Mrs. Leung, yesterday, an unemployed coolie was given three weeks' gaol in the Police Court, to-day.

THE U.S. Navy Department has made an application for the use of the Washington Monument for the installation of wireless telegraphy for direct communication with Europe.

A TELEGRAM was received at Shanghai on Thursday last from Newchwang reporting the death of Mr. Pugh, Chief Engineer of the C. N. S. *Kwangsoo*. Full details of the sad occurrence have not yet been received.

THE marriage of Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, and Miss Clementine Hozier, daughter of the late Sir Henry Hozier, K.C.B., and Lady Blanche Hozier, was fixed to take place to-day.

WITH regard to the forthcoming Criminal Sessions it is stated, in an advertisement which appears in another column, that as the Court will only be formally opened to-morrow and adjourned, jurors will not be required to attend until Monday morning.

ENGINEER Commander James Mountfield, who has just been appointed first assistant to Engineer Captain John Fielder, chief engineer at Hongkong naval yard, has passed the special course and is a Newman Memorial prizewinner. He joined the engine room department in July, 1902, and reached his present rank 14 months ago.

ANOTHER batch of deportees was landed in the Colony last evening from the steamship *Telemaachus* from Saigon. They numbered twenty-five in all. On landing the police took them into custody, and before ten o'clock, eighteen were on their way to Canton. The remainder are awaiting shipment to Swatow and Amoy.

In the Roman Catholic Church of St. Aloysius, Oxford, the marriage took place on 8th ult. of Mr. John Strange Churchill, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lady Gwendolen Bertie, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Abingdon. Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, acted as his brother's best man.

THE following company lien has been registered:—China Navigation Company, Limited, London, E.C.—Particulars required by Sub-section 3, Section 10 of the Companies Act, 1907, July 14, relating to an issue of £500,000 debentures; on (all steamers, launches, and dredgers to which the company is at present or shall in future become entitled).

It is stated in the *Louisa Gazette* that the King has been pleased to give and grant unto Alfred Hippisley, Esq., His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the Insignia of Commander of the Order of the Dragon of Annam, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

AN Indian watchman, who is employed on one of the Canton river steamers, in a more or less intoxicated condition, got into an argument with a policeman in Connaught Road West, and in a heat of temper snatched the officer's face. Of course, this led to his arrest on a charge of assault, and at the Police Court, to-day, he was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

MAJOR G. D. CLOSE, Royal Engineers, doing duty at York, has been placed under orders for service at Hongkong, where he will relieve Lieut. Colonel Harry Brooke. Major Close has served in the Sappers for over twenty-three years, and attained to his present grade six years ago. He has the Burmese Expedition, 1897 (medal with clasp), and the Hazara Expedition, 1891 (clasp), to his credit.

A PASSENGER—Tai Pak—who arrived in the Colony from Canton yesterday afternoon, by the steamer *Huaghean*, was found to be in possession of a number of unstamped letters, which, no doubt, he was about to deliver in the Colony. He was promptly placed under arrest, and at the Police Court, this morning, was fined \$15 for infringing the exclusive right of the Postmaster-General. The fine was paid.

In connection with the transports for the season 1908-9, an amended programme of R.I.M.S. *Dufferin* has been issued. She will leave Durban with the East Kent Regiment on October 27th, reaching Hongkong on November 20th; the 3rd Batt. Middlesex Regiment leave Hongkong on November 23rd, reaching Singapore on November 28; and the 2nd Batt. Royal West Kent Regiment leave Singapore on November 30, arriving at Calcutta on December 6.

THERE seemed to have been some trouble at San Tin, New Territory, yesterday. A farmer, who was very badly mauled, was admitted to hospital this morning, while six others are awaiting trial in the New Territory Police Court for assault. The account which was received from the officer-in-charge of that district does not give full particulars. The injured man is reported to have offended one of the villagers while he was at work in the field. Words were exchanged and a crowd having collected attacked the offender with all sorts of implements mercilessly. When the offender was picked up he was found to be suffering from a broken head and lacerated arms. He was sent to hospital and his alleged assailants will be detained until his release.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

CONCESSION CANCELLED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 15th September.

The Portuguese Minister in Peking has agreed to the cancellation of the Canton-Macao Railway concession.

CHINA'S SORROW.

PEIHO RIVER OVERFLOWING.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 15th September.

The Peiho River, north of Tientsin, has overflowed its banks, and many houses and fields in the low-lying land are flooded.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

ACCUMULATION OF WORK.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 15th September.

Prince Ching has asked for sanction to hold meetings of the Grand Council every other day so that work may not fall into arrear.

[Continued]

Great Britain and Germany.

LONDON, 14th September.

The *Standard* in a five-column article prints the result of an interview between Mr. Sydney Whitman and Prince von Buelow in reference to an article on the German peril which appeared in the July edition of the *Quarterly Review*.

In his remarks on the subject, Prince von Buelow denounced such writers as insane, and earnestly repudiated any aggressive policy on the part of Germany. He ridiculed the assertions that Great Britain would soon only have a slight naval superiority, and declared that nobody in Germany would dream of a quarrel with England which would irreparably injure both nations.

Cholera in Europe.

There were 178 cases of cholera in St. Petersburg yesterday, 24 of which proved fatal.

Suspected cases have also appeared in Austria and Germany.

Morocco.

A Franco-Spanish Note which has been presented to the Powers proposes that Mula Hafid, prior to his recognition as Sultan, must confirm the Algeciras and other engagements of his predecessor, and assume the responsibility of his Government's debts to individuals including the Casablanca indemnities. He must also disavow the Holy War in order to ensure security in the vicinity of the ports and trade routes.

The Note adds that France and Spain reserve the right of demanding repayment for military expenditure and indemnities for their murdered nationals.

The hope is expressed that Mula Hafid will treat Abdul Aziz honourably.

MARINE COURT.

CAUSING AN OBSTRUCTION.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, P. C. James Munday charged Chan Fai, Ho Mui and Po Chun, boatwomen, and Kan Chai, master of a trading junk, with unlawfully causing an obstruction with their boats in the Wilmer Street steps in Victoria harbour on the 15th instant. Prosecutor stated that 11 a.m. yesterday, he was in the act of landing a sick man on Wilmer Street steps, when he found it was impossible to get there, as the defendants' boats along with a few others obstructed access.

One defendant stated that he was lying alongside waiting for some sick people from the Tung Wa Hospital. Another said that she was landing passengers. A third pleaded that her boat had been made fast there by her children. She and the man were ashore. She had no idea the Police would come and find out. The last defendant's statement was to the effect that she was landing passengers. She was not on board at the time, but her children were in charge.

Here prosecutor stated that neither of the two boats were landing passengers, as the defendants would have the Court to believe. The master was fined \$5, while the three boatwomen had each to pay \$3.

ANCHORING IN THE REEF.

In the same Court, yesterday, Li Kam, master of a cargo boat, and Un Yee and Li Yau Shing, boatwomen, had to answer a charge of remanding in the refuge at Causeway Bay without the special permission in writing of the Harbour Master on the 15th instant. P. C. A. Bonford, who prosecuted, stated that between 5 and 6 p.m. on that day, he found the defendants' boats on the beach in Causeway Bay shelter without the necessary permission. A fine of \$5 was imposed on each of the defendants, or the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment.

Tenant vs. Landlord.

LESSOR'S OBLIGATIONS.

MR. GOLDING SUES HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO.

A case which will interest tenants and landlords alike in Hongkong came on in the Supreme Court, this afternoon, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz). It was that in which Mr. P. W. Golding, solicitor, of the firm of Golding, Bicklow and Morrell, claimed the sum of \$500 damages from the Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited, for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff in his claim alleged that the defendant firm failed to comply with an agreement, whereby they undertook to keep the roof and exterior walls of the premises he occupied at Kowloon in a proper state of repair and amendment.

Mr. E. I. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. P. M. Hodgson, of Messrs. Ewins and Barton, represented the defendant firm.

The plaintiff, Mr. Grist stated, had taken from the defendant firm a flat—on the first floor of one of their buildings at Kowloon. Only the flat in which plaintiff lived was let to him, but not the roof. The roof, Mr. Grist observed, was the property of the landlord, whose duty it was to keep it in proper condition for the use of the tenants. On the 28th July last, there was a typhoon in Hongkong. Eight or ten days after the blow there was a heavy downpour, which caused water to accumulate on that portion of the roof above plaintiff's floor, which was flat. The water came through, and damaged a considerable portion of plaintiff's property.

Here Mr. Grist read clause 3 of the agreement which stated that the landlord "shall keep the roof and walls of the house in proper order, at his cost." Authorities were then cited.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Supposing the typhoon took the roof right off, would you still have a remedy?

Mr. Grist—I don't think so.

Did you give notice to the defendants to repair the roof?

Was the roof damaged by the typhoon?—I can't say that. All the gutters were choked with leaves which must have been blown to the roof by the typhoon, causing the accumulation of water. We do not put the damage down to the typhoon. The defendants are under an obligation to keep the roof in good condition, and as there had been a typhoon it was their duty to call and see whether any repairs were necessary.

Mr. Golding was then called to the stand, and he told his story which corroborated the above.

Cross-examined—How long are you a tenant, Mr. Golding?—Nearly a year.

Any cause to complain of the roof before?—No. The roof is very good. I think it was the only roof in the Colony that stood the typhoon.

You were in the house on the night of the typhoon?—Yes.

What damage was done?—The only damage done was to the coffee quarters.

Before the typhoon there were heavy downpours?—Yes.

Was there any leaking done?—Very little, nothing to speak of.

And the drain-pipes?—They were clogged, but I had them cleared.

The pipe above you, did that pipe flow free after the typhoon?—No.

And this damage you speak of occurred nearly a month after the typhoon?—Yes.

You don't suggest that this damage was done by the typhoon?—No. But there were heavy rains in August.

Are there any trees overhanging?—No.

It is quite possible that on the night of the 28th August during the rain leaves and rubbish were blown to your roof from the other roofs?—I don't think so.

Why not?—I think it was a gradual choking of the drain.

Next morning did you know the pipes were choked?—How could I know?

Did not the defendants, after receiving your letter, go at once to clear the pipes?—I don't know if they did or not.

You have said that you had no means of ascertaining if the pipes were choked? How do you suppose the defendants would know?—I understand they can do so from the end house.

How do you know that?—I was told so.

How many of your gramophone records were damaged?—200.

How long have you had them?—Twenty-five less than six months.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Is it not beautiful to have the damages for the records?

Mr. Hodgson—Yes. (To Mr. Golding)—Was the gramophone damaged?—No.

As a matter of fact your loss is purely a sentimental one?—No, I am not worrying so much about the money, only for principle am I doing this.

Any other tenant's suffer damage to their property?—Yes. A lady had a her dining-room furniture spoiled. And I am told over 500 blankets belonging to the Army Ordnance were destroyed.

As a matter of fact this is only a test case?—I am going entirely on my own responsibility.

If you succeed the other tenants will send in their claims?—I don't know.

The "boy" in the employ of the plaintiff, who, Mr. Grist said, also looked after the dogs—laughter—was called, and spoke to go along to the roof and clearing away a lot of rubbish from the drain pipe.

That closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. E. S. S. secretary of the defendant company, said the house in question was only eighteen months old. There was nothing wrong with the building. Besides the police he had received on the 21st August, he had got no other. Witness had no reason to suppose that the house needed repairs. When he received the notice he went over to Mr. Golding's house, examined the damage, and returned to the office and reported it. On the following Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Bird,

witness went and examined the roof, but he could find nothing wrong.

Cross-examined—Witness's company had previously paid compensation to other tenants for damage done, but in that case notice had been given and the damage repaired. The compensation paid was \$50.

With this the case for the defence closed.

Mr. Hodgson submitted that it was necessary for the tenant to give notice to the landlord for any repair work that was necessary.

What would my friend do without the roof? Mr. Hodgson argued.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—He probably wouldn't be there at all.

Proceeding, Mr. Hodgson cited authorities to show that in the case of Huggill v. McLean the jury gave their verdict on the ground that the landlord had no means of ascertaining what damage had been done to the building.

He continued to remark that the case was a very important one to the defendants, who were the owners of a large number of property in the Colony. The case was equally important to all landlords in the Colony.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—It is important to a tenant, too.

It was necessary for notice to be given to the landlord, Mr. Hodgson went on to remark, and until that is done the landlord could not be held liable for the repair, even if he could have found out by going on the premises. The landlord had no other means of ascertaining what repairs were wanted except by visiting the roof.

The roof, as well as the house, was let to the tenant, it being part and parcel of the property, and if the landlord went there he was liable to be prosecuted for trespass.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Who would claim for trespass?

Mr. Hodgson—The plaintiff.

Mr. Gompertz—It is going rather far saying the landlord is a trespasser. I don't think so.

Mr. Hodgson submitted that the Court could not find for the plaintiff, as the defendant could not be expected to go round every day examining the roofs of their many flats. That alone would require a staff of men.

Mr. Gompertz—The plaintiff's case comes to this—that the landlord is an insurer against weather.

Mr. Grist—Not so far.

Mr. Gompertz—You come very near it.

Mr. Grist—Our claim is for alleged negligence and breach of contract.

Mr. Hodgson—No negligence has been shown. The landlord, he reiterated, could not be expected to go round inspecting the houses. That was not in the contract.

Mr. Grist contended that agreement or no agreement the landlord was in an obligation to attend to the roofs of his houses. If the house were a single one then the tenant could have gone to the roof to ascertain the extent of the damage done, but in this case where the house was let to so many tenants one would be trespassing in so doing. Of course, he said, perhaps the case was of more importance to tenants than to landlords. Tenants, he said, were not in the same position of landlords, who were a company, and could afford to lose money and to have their obligation to do the repair work.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said, it was a very important case, and reserved his decision.

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Washington, September 11.

Bishop Brent has arrived in Washington and is conferring with the Government on the subject of the International Opium Conference.

A PANAMA IN DISPUTE.

AN UNSATISFACTORY CLAIM.

A Panama hat formed the subject of an action in the Supreme Court, this morning.

J. C. Moosa, an assistant, of Messrs. O. C. Moosa and Company, D'Aguiar Street, sought to recover from an Indian draper's establishment, also of D'Aguiar Street, the sum of \$25, the value of a Panama hat, which he alleged was wrongfully detained by the defendant.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. E. I. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the defence.

When Mr. Justice Gompertz took the bench, Mr. Dixon stated that the case had been settled.

Mr. Grist said that so far as he knew it was not.

Mr. Dixon observed that he had received a sum of money and the matter, he thought, had been settled.

Mr. Grist said that the defendant denied having arrived at a settlement. He denied all liability, and asked for the case to be struck out, on the ground that plaintiff claimed to recover \$25, the value of the hat, when, as a matter of fact, the hat had been returned.

Mr. Gompertz—When?

Mr. Grist—After the writ had been served.

Mr. Dixon—I don't think that statement is correct. Before the writ was served the defendant came to me with a view to settlement and left the hat in my office.

Mr. Grist—Who has the hat now?

Mr. Dixon—It is in my office.

Mr. Gompertz—You are not suing for the recovery of the hat, but for its value?

Mr. Dixon—We are suing for wrongful detention.

Mr. Grist submitted that the hat had been returned; it was in the possession of plaintiff's solicitors. That ended the matter; the thing was finished—dead.

Mr. Gompertz—Do you ask for costs?

Mr. Grist—No. The hat has been handed over, and the cost of the writ paid, so the action is dead.

Mr. Dixon stated that although the hat had been returned it was returned in an inferior condition.

Mr. Grist—You are not suing for the hat.

The case was struck out, both parties to pay their own costs.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

MACAO'S SOVEREIGNTY QUESTIONED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 14th September.

Delayed in Transmission.

The other day the Viceroy, H. E. Chang Jen Chun, received a representation from the Governor of Macao, in which His Excellency complained that a Chinese gunboat, named *Pan Wei*, had visited the port of Macao and moored within the harbour limits there, disregarding the Harbour regulations of the port, and asked the Viceroy to punish the Commander of the gunboat for his irregular action.

In reply, H. E. Chang stated that Macao was not a Portuguese concession in reality, but a Chinese territory leased to the Portuguese Government, who should, by no means, exercise sovereign rights over the sea surrounding the island of Macao. Furthermore, Viceroy Chang asked that there should be no interference with the Chinese gunboats in future on their visiting that port.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

Of late in Canton the dealers in marine products and cotton piece goods have revised their regulations in respect to the Japanese boycott, and the Canton Self-Government Society has also often convened boycott meetings, in which it was even considered that certain Japanese marine goods are alleged to contain poison.

The above action has no doubt more or less stimulated the Japanese boycott propaganda. The Japanese Consul at Canton has again lodged another representation with the Viceroy requesting him to take steps to suppress the boycott. Upon this representation the Viceroy again instructed the Kwangchow prefect to investigate the matter, and the latter has, in consequence, warned the different native newspapers throughout the city not to publish any report on the Japanese boycott movement.

MILITARY PARADE.

H. E. the Viceroy proceeded to the parade ground outside the Northern gate at six o'clock this morning to witness the newly-trained infantry going through their drills.

THE RECENT MUTINY.

The Provincial Judge of Kwangsi, Wong Chi Cheung, arrived here yesterday and called on the Viceroy the same day to hand him a report on the recent mutinous rising of soldiers at Tai Wong Kong and its suppression.

CLAN FIGHTS.

A clan fight has taken place in the villages of Siu Kwong and Tong Kai on the outskirts of the Northern gate; the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow and the Namhoi magistrate yesterday proceeded to the scene with a body of soldiers to restore order.

15th September.

TRESPASS ON BOARD STEAMER.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Paul Dean* here yesterday morning, the Superintendent of Shamen guards, Lu Chun Oi, on receiving information that there were four robbers on board the steamer, at once ordered his assistant, Colonel Chan Sau Poo, with a body of soldiers, to board the vessel and effect the arrest of the alleged robbers. In his haste Colonel Chan neglected to inform the French Consul at Canton of the proposed raid and to apply for the necessary warrant for the purpose. When Colonel Chan boarded the steamer with his soldiers and had the four alleged robbers placed under arrest, the Captain of the steamer protested on account of the non-production of a warrant from the French Consul, and he, moreover, charged the Colonel for trespass.

The four men that were arrested were at once released. Superintendent Lu reported the matter to Admiral Li Chu, who consulted with the Viceroy, and Tsai Wei Han has, therefore, been instructed to proceed at once to Canton from Whampoa to settle the case with the French Consul.

KWANGSI JUDGE.

The Provincial Judge of Kwangsi, Wong Chi Cheung, who arrived here the other day, left yesterday on his return to Kwangsi.

KOWYISM IN SUNNING.

On the 10th instant, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Kung Yik new trade mart, in the district of Sunning, there was a procession for seven days, and the visitors who proceeded to the place represented an abnormal number of persons. On account of the excessive number of passengers carried by a launch it capsized, and it is reported that tens of lives have been lost. The Sunning Railway Company, in order to facilitate travel, reduced the rate of fares and added a few more cars to convey them. Though the number of cars was increased, accommodation still proved insufficient for the passengers. An excitement was caused, and the people as a result threw stones at the cars with the result that two of the cars were destroyed.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

MELBOURNE TO SHANGHAI.

Mr. P. B. Levison, Victorian Commercial Agent, received the following telegram on 10th inst. from Mr. Swinbourne, Victorian Minister for Agriculture:—

"We have arranged for the Eastern and Australian Steamship Co. to extend a monthly service to Shanghai. I will telegraph again when the sailing date of the first steamer has been settled."

"There is every prospect of a good harvest."

Mr. Levison is of opinion that the first steamer will leave Australia in January, and it is gratifying to know that the long-devised service is likely to be a reality so soon. The opposite seasons make direct communication especially desirable, for there are many articles of commerce that will be exchanged by Australia and China with mutual profit, when vessels supplied with refrigerating chambers connect the two markets.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co. are the local agents for the E. and A. Line of steamers.

FOURTEEN have destroyed Chinamen, rendering twelve thousand people homeless. It is the greatest calamity that has hitherto visited Minnesota.

LIFT HIS PURSE AT HOME!

WHAT A BRICKLAYER'S FORGETFULNESS COST HIM.

U Fai is an unemployed bricklayer, without an address. But at the same time he has a taste for high living, which fault caused him to appear in the Police Court.

The bricklayer's taste first became unmanageable last evening, when matters began to stir. Between six and seven o'clock U Fai went into a restaurant at 7, Macdonnell Road, Kowloon, as hungry as a bear. U Fai called for "chow." It was to have been a spanking affair, not vulgarly or immensely grand, but at the same time not ridiculously cheap. The price, according to the bill of fare, was three cents per bowl. After U Fai had got outside of four bowls of the delicacy and the waiter had called for the cash, U Fai made the shocking discovery that he had forgotten his purse at home. This "story" was told to the waiter, who sympathized with U to such an extent that he willingly summoned the master, who, on hearing U's narrative, called him some hard things, and a policeman, too. The unfortunate U was taken to the water Police Station, there to pass the night. In the Police Court, to-day, U received a surprise when he was given a week's goal for obtaining twelve cents' worth of goods under "false pretences."

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

FIFTH MEETING.

The programme of the fifth meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, the 19th prox., (weather permitting) is as follows:—

1.—3.45 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE—HANDICAP. For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

2.—4.05 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weight at 10 st. 8 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalty without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. and prize: \$25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner. Marks at present: Earthquake, 12, Coxcomb, 6, Homocoea, 4, Blue Nile, 3, Astral, 3.

3.—4.35 p.m.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—AUNT SALLY RACE.—Gentlemen competitors to start dismounted at a given point which will be indicated by a flag. On the word go mount and ride to where a number of heaps of sticks will be placed on the ground—dismount—pick up sticks or as many as possible (it is not necessary to pick up the whole of a heap) mount and ride with sticks to starting flag, there dismount and hand pony to mallow who will be waiting. (Mallows not to come on to course until competitors have started.) Run with sticks to lady competitors. Lady competitors will then throw sticks at Aunt Sally. Lady first knocking down Aunt Sally to win prize. Each heap of sticks will be numbered. Competitors must take a heap of sticks bearing corresponding number to theirs on the programme. Sticks dropped while in transit from heaps to ladies and sticks left in heaps may not be fetched. A separate Aunt Sally will be provided for each lady. If no lady competitor succeeds in knocking down Aunt Sally with supply of sticks first brought to her, ladies may fetch back themselves sticks already thrown. No lady competitor may fetch back sticks until all lady competitors have exhausted their supply. Entrance fee \$3. First and second prizes presented by the Club. No post entries.

4.—4.55 p.m.—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE.—For China ponies which have run and not won at Gymkhana meetings this season. Winners of the better race not barred. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of any season and all ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908 allowed 10 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented by the Hon. Mr. F. H. May. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

5.—5.15 p.m.—TIME RACE.—For all ponies or horses of any description. Competitors to ride once round the course in a given time. Competitor passing the winning post nearest to the time allowed to win. Entrance fee \$5. First and second prizes presented by the Club. Competitors will be told the time allowed at the starting post.

6.—5.35 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE.—Handicap.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: A cup presented. 2nd prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

CAPTAIN H. LYON, who relinquished the command of the *Formidable*, battleship, on 17th ult., on her paying off at Chatham, will leave for the China Station to succeed Rear-Admiral R. E. B. Stirling as commodore and naval officer in charge of Hongkong.

To-day's Advertisements.

E. R.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS FRIDAY, September 18th, at 9 A.M.

Applications for admission should be made to the HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [845]

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

As the Court will only be formally opened on FRIDAY next and adjourned, jurors are informed that they will not be required to attend until MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A.M.

ARATHOON SETH, Registrar.

Registry, Supreme Court, Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [846]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain J. G. Olcott, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [847]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"ORIENTAL,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such consignments will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., *S.S. Britannia*, From Persian Gulf, *ex B.L.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co's Steamers*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1908. [7]

V. R. C. ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Annual Aquatic Sports of the Victoria Recreation Club take place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, commencing each day at 4 p.m. and no doubt some good swimming will be seen this year considering the number of new swimmers that have joined the Club since it shifted over from Kowloon and more so since the new club house has opened. The three Championship events will as usual take place on three different days, viz:—Half-mile Championship of the Colony (Open) on Thursday, Championship of the Colony (200 yards), (Open) on Friday, and Club Championship 100 yards (Members only) on Saturday. The Committee regret that they cannot, as usual, invite the ladies of Hongkong, on account of space being limited. The following is a list of the events:—

1.—Half-mile Championship of the Colony. (Open)

2.—Two Lengths Handicap (Open to Army, Navy and Police).

3.—Two Lengths Handicap (Members only).

4.—Do. Do. (Members over 30 only).

5.—Punching.

6.—Team Race. Two Lengths.

7.—Hurdle Race. Handicap. (Members only).

8.—Boys' Race (12 to 15 years of age). Two Lengths Handicap.

9.—Championship of the Colony. 200 yards (Open).

10.—Running Header from Springboard.

11.—Four Lengths Handicap (Members only).

12.—High Dive.

